THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

A NEW COMPANY.—A few weeks since a new vol company was started in the vicinity of Bethania, and some 20 names were obtained on that day. There is every prospect of success for this new company.

We learn that at the late "muster" at Stafford's, some six volunteers were procured.

This is the right spirit. Let us go on and raise our compliment of men, and Forsyth will have done her duty thus far.

In this connection it should also be remembered that the probability is, that those Districts which furnish few or no volunteers, will be subject to a heavi r draft than others, in order to place them on an equality with those Districts which have already responded so nobly to the call of the country. A word to the wise is sufficient.

TRIED FOR TREASON.—We do not believe that in these exciting times it is always good policy to add fuel to the flame, and we had intended to pass by, in silence, the trial of Mr. Daniel Hauser for alleged treason. But we have since seen quite a lengthy notice of the case, and now briefly refer to the matter as local news, without going into details, as it could possibly have no good effect, might "give aid and comfort to the enemy," and thereby perhaps *lay us liable to the charge of treason!*

The warrant authorizing the arrest of Mr. Hauser was returned before R. L. Patterson, J. A. Waugh, Thos. Spach, John Boyer, and J. A. Styers, Esqs.

Solicitor Masten appeared for the State, and D. H. Starbuck, Esq., for the Defendant.

It was proven, on trial, that Mr. Hauser had at various times used improper and reprehensible language, speaking substantially in favor of the old Union, could not accommodate himself to present circumstances, and could not appreciate the present state of affairs, at all.—Mr. Hauser said many things which he should not have said, under the circumstances; but what he *said* did not amount to treason, and the warrant was dismissed, as our neighbor, the Sentinel, has it, "for the want of the law having reference to the case."

The Election in Stokes County.—Jas. Rierson, Jr., was electeted, without opposition, Clerk of the Superior Court, receiving 810 votes.

Joel. F. Hill was elected County Court Clerk by 121 majority over Thomas Martin.

POLL.	
Hill,	503
Martin,	382
Hill's Maj.	121

MOVED.—Several letters have been received "from camp" this week, however "shedding no more light upon the subject," than the daily papers we receive.

"Our Regiment," the former 11th, but now the 21st, has moved several miles towards Alexandria, to a more healthy and pleasant location, affording better water and provisions.

☞ Advertisement is made in this paper, that books are open at the Bank of Cape Fear for subscriptions to the Loan for the defence of the Confederate States.

Persons desirous of making investment in this way, have an opportunity of doing so.

CLERKS ELECTED. — *Surry.* — Columbus Hampton, C. C., J. H. Dobson, S. C.

Randolph.—J. H. Brown, C. C., B. B. Balls, S. C.

Davidson.—J. K. Perryman, C. C., H. N. Hoitman, S. C.

Guilford.—L. Swaim, C. C., W. D. Trotter, S. C.

☞ A Barbecue was given, we learn, at Blackburn's School-House, a few weeks since, with the view of obtaining volunteers and forming a company. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Kinyon, Thos. J. Wilson, R. L. Patterson, and Joseph Masten, Esqs. The Bethania Brass Band "discoursed sweet music on the occasion."

Although no company was organized on that day, yet the proper spirit seemed to prevail and hopes are entertained that each county represented will raise a company in lieu of the one thon and there proposed.

☞ In the publication of a letter from one of our volunteers, dated Bull's Run, July 23, we are sorry to say some mistakes occurred, which we take occasion to correct: Instead of "*em*ployed as skirmishers," read "*de*ployed," &c. For "on a long rail fence," read, "*along* a rail fence." Instead of they brought "108 horses," read "108 *wagons*."

For the Press.

A CALL TO THE LADIES.

Messrs. Editors:

I notice that in many counties of the State active preparations are being made to supply our soldiers with such clothing and equipments as will effectually secure them against the severities of the coming winter.

As the service can shew no better or braver boys than Forsyth has sent to the battle-field, I propose that the ladies of Salem and Winston immediately organize a "Relief Association," with branch associations at different points in the county, for the purpose of getting up a supply of Blankets, Socks, &c., to be sent forward at the proper time to our patriotic band of volunteers.

I feel sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of our noble-hearted ladies to this matter to ensure an early commencement and a thorough execution of this good work.

STRANGE SOUNDS.

Some time ago we had occasion to notice the fact that sounds similar to the discharge of heavy artillery were heard in various parts of this section, especially along the Catawba River. Similar sounds were heard at Morganton and Concord week before last. The days on which these noises were heard were clear and bright, and it is well known that no cannon were fired in fifty miles of the places. An old naval officer who heard the sounds at Morganton, informs us that it was very much like the successive reports of cannon. What was it, and who can explain the mystery?

Char. Democrat.

[Such sounds were also heard in this place—Salem.]

NEW MEMBERS.

GUILFORD.—Peter Adams, Esq., has been elected to the State Senate from that County, in place of Gov. Morehead, resigned.

ASHE.—We learn that James M. Gentry, Esq., has been elected to the House of Commons, in place of Capt. Crumpler, resigned.

R. A. Caldwell, has been elected to the State Convention from Rowan in place of Hon. Burton Craig, resigned.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

The following bills have been passed and approved by the President. As they are of general interest, we shall publish them in full hereafter:

"A bill to authorize the President of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise regiments and battallions, composed of persons who have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware.

A bill respecting alien enemies. [Provides that all males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who are citizens of States with whom we are at war, shall declare intention of becoming citizens of the Confederate States or be required to leave the territory within forty days from notification, &c.]

A bill to provide for the public defence. [Authorizes the employment of four hundred thousand volunteers.]"

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Gov. Harris is re-elected Governor by a very large majority, and the Confederate Constitution adopted by some 80,000 or 90,000. The only vote of any consequence against the Constitution was in East Tennessee—though there it was much less than expected. The members elected to Congress are thoroughly Southern. In East Tennessee illegal polls were held in three Districts for Nelson, Maynard and Bridges, who were candidates for Lincoln's Congress. As they had no opposition, they were elected, and it is reported they have vanished through Cumberland Gap to join their friends in Washington.

Nelson has been arrested in Virginia, on his way to Washington.

The wife of Mr. John Heratt, late Superintendent of Public Printing, has left Washington to meet her husband in Richmond. The correspondent of the New York Commercial says that she has carried valuable information to Richmond.

The correspondent of the same journal sums the total appropriation of the late Congress at $297,000,000 for the army and $35,000,000 for the navy.

LOCAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.]

Messrs. Editors:

It has long since been suggested that your paper could be made more interesting to your town subscribers, if your weekly issues had, now and then, a chapter of news and incidents, as they turn up directly amongst ourselves; and as "these war-times" create incidents and excitement enough, may I not trust that reasonable allowance will be granted to him who thus undertakes to indite the first chapter.

As our community had sent a goodly number of troops to the seat of war, it was quite natural that intense excitement should pervade our town, when the news of the first great battle reached us. Fortunately for all, our troops were securely housed behind entrenchments during said battle, so this excitement and anxiety for the safety of our troops was soon quieted.

Some little excitement turned up during the past week, by the report "that a citizen of our county was arraigned for treason." This charge was referred to a called court, and this court, after full investigation, pronounced this grave charge unsustained by the testimony submitted.

Our friends, Messrs. Wheeler, Banner, Shepperd, and Gorrell, are still zealously drumming up for volunteers; and we entreat our friends throughout the county not to let this effort to form a company fail, as such failure may entail on us a "*draft.*"

A voluntary association of gentlemen convened in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, and organized by the election of the following officers:—Dr. T. F. Keehln, Captain; Dr. Sam'l Martin, 1st Lieut.; E. Leinbach, 2d Lieut.; D. H. Starbuck, 3d Lieut; T. F. Crist, O. S. The object is to improve themselves in military drill, for which purpose the Rev. Jacob Siewers has kindly offered his services as "drill master," and we may soon realize what it is to have a well drilled military company in our midst.

The enterprizing principal of our Female Seminary has an "*aquarium*" in his Clerk's office, which has been the admiration of many visitors. The novelty and the beauty of this rare sight has induced me thus publicly to refer to it.

Some of the finest shade-trees on our streets again show the baneful effects of "a leak" in the gas-pipes; and as shade trees, in the months of July and August, are a very valuable consideration, it is respectfully suggested that "these leaks" be forthwith attended to. It has also been hinted that since the sediment or refuse of the gas "retort" has been turned into "Tar River," said small stream has become a nuisance.

Our juvenile "Zouaves" deserve much credit for the regularity of their drills.—As an improvement to their evening parades we would suggest the use of a smaller drum. The large bass drum is designed for regimental parades, or more strictly, as an accompaniment to military bands.

Sundry "empty cisterns," with the handles to the pump turned upwards, are rather mere mementoes of former and by-gone usefulness. As there is evident scarcity of water, in case of fire, could not these "empty cisterns" be converted into receptacles for rain-water, to be of service in case of fire?

The daily "Prayer Meetings" at 8 o'clock, A. M., are generally pretty well attended, especially by the ladies. If the time had been put at 7½, P. M., I have no doubt the attendance would have been more general. As most of our citizens are mechanics, they hold with the old German proverb:—"*Morgenstund hat Gold im Mund.*"

PHILO.

TOWN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
July 30th, 1861.

Board met,—the Mayor presiding.—Comm. Belo, Blum and Martin, absent.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

As unfinished business,—the Mayor's suggestion,—the purchasing of a horse and cart for the use of the Street department, was considered, but owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, the project was for the present abandoned.

Mr. Patterson introduced the following resolutions, which, after a brief discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in case any soldiers of the 11th N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, who are citizens of this corporation, or whose parents reside here, shall be killed or wounded in any conflict with the enemy before the first of October next, and whose friends may desire them to be brought here, in the one case for interment and in the other for medical attendance or nursing,

Resolved, That this Board appoint Lewis Belo, Esq., Dr. Sam'l Martin and E. A. Vogler, Esq., a committee, who, either all of them together, or either of them, to meet such killed or wounded soldier in the city of Richmond, and convey them home.

Resolved, That the expenses of said Committee, or either one of them, when so employed, be paid by the Board.

Resolved, That the Mayor have discretionary power, as to when the Committee are to be sent, and also as to the number required to execute the above order.

Resolved further, That after the first of October, such other arrangements shall be made as this board shall deem necessary.

Dr. Keehln reported, that the fence around the Commissioner's lot was rotten and unsafe. It was ordered that a new paling fence be made;—said palings to be of good oak timber, 3 inches wide and ¾ of an inch thick. Dr. Keehln was appointed to superintend the construction of the same.

Dr. Keehln reported a chimney lately built by Mr. Foy as unsafe, the same being, in the opinion of many persons, not high enough above the roof. The Mayor was requested to speak to Mr. Foy on the subject and have him to build it higher.

On motion of Mr. Mickey, the present state of the fire department was considered, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Mr. Patterson was appointed to superintend the repair and McAdamising of that portion of Shallowford Street heretofore ordered to be done.

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

For the Press.

KEEHLN'S LEGION!

Messrs. Editors:

In accordance with previous notice, there convened in the Town Hall, on last Saturday evening, many of our best citizens, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements, by which we could gain some information in regard to military tactics, it having been ascertained that the Rev. Jacob Siewers would give us at least one day in every week of his very valuable time, in drilling, provided we could get up the requisite number of men, which was done without any sort of difficulty, by our highly esteemed citizen, Dr. Keehln, and a few of his friends. The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair D. H. Starkbuck, Esq., who explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, and D. F. Spach, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

We then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Dr. Keehln, Captain,—who was called upon for a speech, and responded in an able, eloquent and patriotic manner. I regret that more of our worthy citizens were not present, for it was certainly quite a treat. Dr. Sam. Martin, 1st Lieut.; Edward Leinbach, Esq., 2d Lieut.; D. H. Starbuck, Esq., 3d Lieut.; T. F. Crist, Orderly S'gt. Each of these gentlemen, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, returned many thanks for their flattering vote.

The next question under consideration was, what should be the name of the company, and at the suggestion of some one present it was unanimously called "Keehln's Legion."

[We have been [illegible] somewhat to abridge the above [illegible] want of room.—EDS. PRESS.

Southern M[illegible]d and used as a Breas[illegible] the prisoners captured at M[illegible]s asked concerning the handcuffs taken by our four forces when the enemy retreated so ingloriously from the field. The prisoner said that he did not know certainly, but the understanding in his camp was, that they were intended for such Southerners as were captured between Manassas and Richmond; and expecting that the rebels would make a decis[illegible]t Richmond, it was rumo[illegible]captured Southerners w[illegible]ed, in front of their [illegible] and thus to make [illegible]at the rebel army [illegible]pon and kill their o[illegible]*sburg Herald.*

WASHI[illegible]N, Aug. 7.—Official advices state that the South Carolina, off Galveston, captured the Shark, Virus, Anneyan, McCaulfield, Louisa, Dart, Cavaleus, Falcon, Geo. Baker, Sam Houston. Among the stuff captured were 18 mail bags and a lot of Express matter. Off St. Marks, the Mohawk captured the Geo. B. Sloat, whilst attempting to run the blockade. Among the passengers were the wife and children of Adjutant-General Holland, of Florida. Mrs. Holland claims the Confederate flag as private property.

From Acquia Creek.—There is a strict surveilance kept up on the Potomac river; from 5 to 10 vessels, steamers &c., pass up and down almost every day. There has been no salutation from the enemy for a week. It is most remarkable that notwithstanding solid shot and shell have been fired every week or nearly so, for months past, yet not a solitary man on our side has been killed, and in only one instance was blood drawn, by a flesh wound on the hand, not all dangerous.—*Fredericksburg H'ld.*

RICHMOND, August 12.—A terrible accident occurred last (Sunday) night 17 miles from Richmond on the Central Railroad in consequence of a land slide caused by the heavy rains. Eight cars filled with passengers were smashed and shivered to pieces.—Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

DIED.

In this county, on Saturday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH CREWS, consort of Joseph Crews, sen., aged about 80 years.

At Fort Macon, the 30th July, of typhoid fever, GROSAN J. SLOAN, son of Jas. Sloan, Esq., of Greensborough.

LATEST NEWS.

By Thursday Evening's Mail.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

FROM MISSOURI!

ANOTHER BATTLE!!

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.

It is currently reported on the street in which some reliance is placed, that Gen. Lyon's command in the South-West has been totally routed by the rebels, himself killed and Seagle in full retreat with the remnant of the Federal forces.

This information is said to have been received here by Secessionists last evening. The messenger who brought the news having killed 4 horses between Springfield and Rolla, in a race with Government Messenger.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.

It was rumored on the field that Gen. McCullough was killed but it has been subsequently denied, on Saturday night.

The fight raged from 6, A. M., till 2, P. M.—The Southerners charged Tottens Battery 3 times. Lyon fell early in action. Seagle had a severe struggle. He left 3 out of 4 guns on the field after spiking them.

The Southern camp took fire and was destroyed.

Gentlemen from St. Louis, say Fremont in order to check dangerous enthusiasm is compelled to consent to the publication of falsehoods regarding affairs in South Western Missouri.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Gen. Fremont has Telegraphed the Government saying Lyon is killed. Seagle is retreating, followed by the enemy.

He urges the Government to send forward every available man to defend the Flag.

A SKIRMISH ON THE PENINSULA—FIFTY YANKEES REPORTED KILLED.

The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday last gives the following:

We learn, from the Peninsula, that a skirmish took place over there on Monday last. One hundred and twenty of our cavalry were out on a reconnoitering expedition, and fell in with a company of 65 Yankees on James river, between Smith's and Lee's places, above Newport News, when a fight ensued, which resulted in our complete success. Out of the 65 Yankees engaged there were only 15 of them left alive to tell the tale of the slaughter.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN A BLOCKADING VESSEL AND CONFEDERATE BATTERIES.

THE FEDERAL VESSEL DISABLED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—On Saturday, August 3d, the blockading schooner Dart exchanged five or six shots with the batteries on Galveston Island, doing no damage on either side.

The following Monday afternoon the South Carolina left her usual station and moved almost within rifle shot of the batteries, which opened fire, the steamer answering.

The Carolina threw several shells over the city, which exploded in the air, doing no material injury. One shell exploded among a number of lookers on, near the battery, killing one and wounding two or three. Some twelve or fourteen shots were exchanged, when the steamer withdrew. It is believed that the Carolina was struck in the side and the pivot gun capsized.

There is great indignation here at this outrageous attempt to bombard the city without notice.

Late News.

It now turns out that the burning of Hampton was done by order of Gen. Magruder as a military necessity, to drive the Lincoln forces from Newport News into the Fort. He made several attempts to engage the enemy, but could not induce them to leave their entrenchments. The Enquirer says, the citizens of Hampton aided in the burning.

Prince Napoleon had visited the battle field of Manassas, and dined with Gen. Beauregard. It is expected that he will visit Richmond.

It is rumored that Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of this State, recently visited New York, and has been taken prisoner. The report needs confirmation.

Nothing is known of the movements of the army of the Potomac.

The news from Missouri i[illegible] One report is that Gen. [illegible] Gen. Lyon, and s[illegible] been killed.

Col. Tyler, [illegible] visit to Cinc[illegible] arrested.

The success[illegible] ting great uneasi[illegible]

The 4th North-C[illegible] left Suffolk on the 10th for the vicinity of Smithfield. They left one hundred on the sick list at Suffolk. We regret to learn that Capt. Miller, of the Thomasville Rifles, is there quite sick.

Raleigh Standard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Prince Napoleon has left for New York.

The Quaker City has arrived at Fortress Monroe with the George H. Baker, captured off Galveston, and re-captured off Hatteras, by the York. Her prize crew have also arrived in irons.

Subsequent to the above capture the York was chased by a gun boat of the Confederates, when she was beached. The crew escaped.

Gen. Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federalists. Mr. Seward accepts and appoints him to command as Major General.—[That is not true.—ED. BULLETIN.]

Gen. Wool has certainly been ordered to take command at Fortress Monroe.

The brig Laura, from St. Domingo, whence she sailed on the 25th ult., states that the war between Hayti and Spain is ended and all difficulties have been adjusted. The Spanish authorities authorized a decree abolishing slavery forever.—[That is not true.—ED. BULLETIN.]

The N. Y. World says that the market people from Virginia are forbidden entering the city of Washington.

From Fortress Monroe I learn that great anxiety prevails in reference to the safety of Lieut. Crosby and his scouting expedition. They have been absent four days.

STATE ITEMS.

NOTICE.—We advise all persons who have boxes or packages to send to our soldiers at any of the camps, to place them in charge of the Southern Express Company's Agents. It may cost a trifle more, but they will be almost certain to reach their destination in good time.

Raleigh Standard.

ENGINEER E. L. DICK.—We learn from the Greensboro Patriot, that this young gentleman has just reached home, having resigned his office as Engineer on the U. S. Steamer Mohawk, three months ago. Mr. D. left the steamer without a cent in his pocket, although near $400 was due him for his services, but was enabled, by the kindness of Southerners, to reach Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. D. is a son of Judge Dick of Greensboro, N. C.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Clark has made the following appointments:

Hon. Charles Manly, member of the Military Board, in place of Haywood W. Guion, Esq., resigned.

Capt. John L. Bridgers, of the 1st N. C. Volunteer Regiment, promoted to Lieut. Colonel of Artillery.

Capt. Pride Jones, of the Orange Guards, promoted to Major of the 7th Regiment of State troops.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A NICE STRAW HAT.—We have seen a very handsome Summer Hat, worn by Mr. William Vink, and made of the common Wire Grass, cut from our sand hill pine land, and worked up by Miss Christiana Jackson, daughter of Alfred Jackson, Esq. of this county. We need not be dependent on the North for anything, from top to toe, as we shall find out after a little experience, and after the ingenuity of our Ladies shall have had fair play.

Fayetteville Observer.

We have seen as pretty a bonnet as any lady in the world need want, made of oat straw, wrought by Mrs. A. D. Wilkinson, of Salisbury. Also, a beautiful willow fruit basket, made by Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Martin Yost, of this county. Miss Yost has made twenty of them this Summer, when she had nothing else to do. Thus we see, some things can be done at home without the help of the Yankees, or any other people.

Salisbury Watchman.

The 7th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, stationed on the coast, has been organized by the selection of Colonel, W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank; Lieutenant Colonel, Rev. G. W. Johnston, of Pitt county; Major, H. A. Gilliam, Esq., of Washington county.

The 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, Col. McRae, and the 11th and 13th N. C. Volunteers, Cols. Kirkland and Hoke, are assigned to Brigadier General Early's Brigade and are now stationed at Camp Wigfall, 4 or 5 miles from Manassas Junction in the direction of Alexandria.

HOME MADE ENVELOPES.—Mr. J. A. Brown has left on our table a package of self-sealing letter envelopes made by himself, of N. C. manufactured Post Office paper. All very good—quite good enough for the ordinary business of the country. The workmanship is decidedly good. He is prepared to furnish them by the box, or thousand at moderate rates.

Salisbury Watchman.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Female College in Jamestown was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. Nearly all of the College furniture, the musical instruments, books, &c., were also burnt. Dr. W. A. Coble, in his efforts to secure some valuable property from the flames, was slightly hurt by the falling of some brick upon him.

The fire is supposed to have been communicated from a candle which was burning in the room of one of the pupils who was sick. Loss $13,000.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

DEEP RIVER COAL.—Mr. James Browne, Coal Merchant of Charleston, S. C., is here making arrangements for the transportation of 30,000 tons of Coal from Deep River to Charleston and Columbia. He obtains it from the Egypt shaft, where several hundred tons have been raised to the surface. Yesterday afternoon a specimen of about 15 or 20 tons came down by the train, and Mr. Browne informs us that it is the most beautiful coal he ever saw.

At last we begin to see light for the Mineral Region and for our Railroad.—*Fay. Observer.*

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES,
H. L. PATTERSON,
I. G. LASH. } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, near Kernersville, Forsyth County, on Sunday night last, a grey mare, "flea bitten," 12 or 13 years old, and in good order and condition. She had on three new shoes and an old one.

Any person taking up said mare, or informing me where I can get her, will be suitably rewarded.

Address, JOHN RUMBLEY,
Little Yadkin, P. O.,
aug. 16-17-tf Stokes, Co., N. C.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Great Battles.

Perhaps it may be interesting to our readers in these days of battles, past and to come, to refer to some of the great battles which have taken place in the European wars. This may not only be interesting in itself, but it may correct an erroneous and perhaps unfavorable influence which may be exercised in the future, by the impression that the slaughter at the recent great battle of Manassas was very large and serious. Considering that (on our own part at least) the forces were composed exclusively of raw volunteers, this battle was a rare display of valor, and the number of killed and wounded was quite considerable. But, between regular troops, familiar with great battles and scenes of slaughter, the injury experienced by the Southern army in killed, wounded and prisoners was not great. We have thought that it might be productive of harm to encourage the impression that for a great battle our troops at Manassas had suffered very heavily. The fact is, our army could have sustained five times the loss, without being defeated, or regarding itself as being very badly cut up. If a regiment is taught to believe that the loss of a hundred or a hundred and fifty warrants the feeling that it has submitted to a terrible infliction, it may feel authorized, if this is exceeded, to think of a retreat. We think it will have a good influence to familiarise our officers and men with the punishment which brave troops are really capable of standing, and which the regular armies of Europe do stand in most important engagements.

At the battle of Blenheim, fought in 1704, between the English and Confederates, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallards and the elector of Bavaria, the latter lost 27,000 in killed and wounded, and 13,000 prisoners.

At the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, where Marlborough and Eugene were victorious, out of 120,000 men, they lost 18,000.

At Prague, where Frederick of Prussia beat the Austrians, he lost himself 10,000 in killed, out of 70,000.

At Leuthen, the Austrians, out of 80,000 men, hardly preserved more than 20,000—as many as 30,000 being taken prisoners.

At Austerlitz the French had 80,000; the Allies 105,000. The former lost about 10,000 men, and the latter 40,000, (many of whom were drowned,) besides prisoners. At Jena each party had about 100,000 men. The French lost, in killed and wounded 12,000; the Prussians 30,000 in killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners.

At Eylau Napoleon lost 15,000, and the Russians 20,000. At Friedland the Russians lost 35,000 in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners. At Essling, where Napoleon was defeated by the Archduke Charles, the French lost 6,000 killed, 18,000 wounded, 8,000 prisoners. Marshal Lanner, with three Generals and 128 officers were among the killed. 18 Generals and 700 officers were wounded. The Austrian loss was by no means so great. At Borodino, on the 7th of Sept., 1812, the French and Russians struggled all day—the former with 127,000 men and 580 guns, the latter with 115,000 men and 640 guns.—Napoleon carried the day, but lost about 40,000 men, the Russians left about the same number on the field.

We come to Leipsic. Napoleon's army numbered 175,000. The allied monarchs had 330,000. The battle continued two days. The allies paid for their victory with the loss of 80,000 men. The French *killed* reached 37,000—their entire loss 60,000.

At Waterloo, the loss of the allies (exclusive of the Prussians,) was 11,000 out of 70,000. The French lost 30,000.

At Inkerman, the Russians had 15,000 killed and wounded out of 50,000. The allies lost about 5,000.

At Magenta, the French had 55,000 men, the Austrians 75,000. The former had 4,600 killed and wounded—the latter 13,000 and 7,000 prisoners.

At Solferino, the allies numberd 145,000, of which they lost 19,000. The Austrians had 170,000, and lost 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and 80 cannon.

From the Baltimore South, July 24.

A View of Affairs After the Battle.

Private intelligence, from Washington, altogether discredits the idea that any portion of the Federal forces have been able to make a stand at Centreville, or at any point beyond Fairfax C. H. Most of the regiments are within the entrenchments on Arlington Heights. The condition of those who remain in Washington is deplorable in the extreme—many of them hatless, coatless, shoeless, and in some instances without pantaloons—mostly unarmed, having thrown away everything — standing, limping, lying or sitting upon the corners of streets, or the stoops of houses, and appealing to the charity of passengers for means to buy food and tobacco. Much blame is attached to their officers for not making greater efforts to collect these disorganized wrecks of the "Grand Army," but the difficulty in many cases is that the officers themselves are among the missing.

Army officers of capacity and intelligence do not hesitate to pronounce the present army demoralized beyond the possibility of successful reorganization, and express the conviction that the attempt to supply its place with another, will prove an utter failure. The rank and file of the new army, they say, will be worse than that of the old one, which comprised nearly all the uniformed volunteer corps of the Northern cities, and was consequently of the best material, so far as intelligence and some previous knowledge of tactics went, that the country could afford.

A deception of a different kind and a less revolting nature is that attempted to be practiced on the people in regard to the amount of the Federal loss in the late battle. It having been found that the capture of Sherman's Battery, on account of the *prestige* which has always attached to that particular of the service, was having a peculiarly depressing effect, six pieces of artillery, which had not been in the battle at all, were produced and are now exhibited on Capitol Hill as Sherman's guns, to satisfy the people that they have not been taken. It is impossible for such a paltry piece of deception to countervail the concurrent statement of every correspondent who witnessed the battle, or has been at any pains to ascertain the facts, that the guns were among the first that fell into the hands of the enemy.

An officer of the army from Washington states that not less than 1000 wounded were brought into the various hospitals in Washington to day. He further states that during the retreat from Bull's Run, a rumor having gained currency that all the Fire Zouaves taken by the Confederates were put to death, a party of Zouaves broke into the hospital at Centreville, and killed the few wounded Confederate prisoners who were there.

A writer says that at the muster of the Fire Zouaves last night, only 103 answered to their names. The 69th brought home 256 out of one thousand, and the 71st, 329 out of 1,100. Col. Gorman, of the Minnesota Regiment, says that the Federal forces actually engaged were 40,000, with heavy reserves at Centreville.

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The following eloquent address of our Generals to the army under their command will excite the patriotic emotions of every Southern reader:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Manassas, July 25th, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and praticed skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia. Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost royal state; their great Ministers, Senators and women, came to witness the immolation of our army, and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate the result with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and our liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st, by which the hosts of the enemy were scattered, and a signal and glorious victory obtained.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued effort of your prtriotism against the constantly recurring columns of an enemy, fully treble your numbers, and their efforts were crowned on the evening of the 21st with a victory so complete that the invaders are driven disgracefully from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands. And thus the Northern hosts were driven from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which ensures the liberty of your country. We congratulate every man of you, whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and of truth—to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you "blessed."

Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of a just God, and before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.

Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown upon earth, and their blood shed in our holy cause is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right.

Their graves are beside the tomb of Washington; their spirits have joined with his in eternal communion.

We will hold fast to the soil in which the dust of Washington is thus mingled with the dust of our brothers. We will transmit this land free to our children, or we will fall into the fresh graves of our brothers-in-arms. We drop one tear on their laurels and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious, triumphant, and complete victory, and we thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON,
Gen. C. S. A.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Gen. C. S. A.

From the Richmond Examiner.

[illegible]bjugation, popular in the [illegible] of its spirit, has been [illegible] York Herald in [illegible]day's paper.

[illegible] and six hundred [illegible]uad—where, un- [illegible]this purpose. Two hun[illegible]e are to descend the Mississip[illegible] Orleans, conquering on the way. Two hundred thousand more will remain on the Potomac to keep Virginia in check. Two hundred thousand others shall be transported by sea to the Cotton States, which may be easily conquered. And, when the work is done, all slaves are to be confiscated and sold at $25 per head to pay the expenses of the work and save the North from any further taxes for years to come.

Such is the pleasant path before the Yankee eye at this hour. It reads like a bill of fare from one of our Richmond hotels, making the hungry mouth to water, but with few dishes corresponding to their tempting titles—a feast of the Barmecide.

There is, however, one true idea in the project. This vast army is demanded both by the Federal Government and the Northern people, because they know with absolute certainty that if they cannot subjugate the Southern country within the next eight months they must give over all hope of restoring the Union.

Certain exigencies will inevitably and necessarily end this war by the 1st of May 1862. It cannot go on further than that. Military operations, if marked by signal success on either side, will end it sooner. But if the Southern country is not subjugated, and if the Southern Government is not broken by a catastrophe of battle before the Spring, two causes will compel the recognition of the Confederacy and the cessation of hostilities.

They are: 1st, The interference of foreign nations, whose stock of cotton and tobacco will then be entirely exhausted; 2d, The votes of the Northern people themselves, cast against the war at the spring elections, and dictated by the terrible suffering and ruin which the hostilities will have then produced among them.

There are those in the South so little alive to the times as to suppose that this war can last seven years, because the first revolution did so. No such hallucination exists in the minds of the Northern leaders. They know their time to be short; they will put out all their strength in that limited period; and if we will not do the same, we must succumb. Never did a Government make a wiser demand of a Congress than that of a Secretary of War for a ten per cent. levy of the whole Southern white population—an army of 550,000 men—to meet the necessities of this crisis.

Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS.
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, July 24, 1861.

General Order, }
No. 10. }

Energetic action on the part of officers of the militia, is required to organize that most essential power for the defence and protection of the State. Each Brigadier General will, therefore, immediately report to this office the numbers of the regiments in his Brigade, [illegible] names as well of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of each, if already filled, and name those that are vacant.

The Captain or commanding officer of every district, will begin immediately to enroll all persons liable to militia duty in his district, and do all other things required by the militia law, passed February 25th, 1861.

In every district, where there is no Captain or commanding officer, the Colonel, or if there be no Colonel, the Brigadier General, and if there be no Brigadier General, then the Sheriff of the county will designate a person in each Captain's district to enroll the men between the age of eighteen and forty-five, and order them to meet and elect company officers, and report their names to this office, as required by section 10, Act of 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't. Gen. N. C. State Troops.

Aug. 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, July 26, 1861.

General Order, }
No. 11. }

Any soldier now in the service of North Carolina, who wishes to enlist in the Confederate States navy will be discharged from the service of the State, by the Captain of his company, whenever his enlistment in said navy is perfected.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't Gen. N. C. State Troops.

August 7, 1861.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 1, 1861.

General Order, }
No. 12. }

I. All officers on duty, with troops in camp or quarters, are required to go into camp or quarters with them.

II. Until otherwise allowed in orders, no officer shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from the Governor through this office, or the written order from his commanding officer, which must be given only under pressing necessity.

III. When [illegible] is once enrolled or enlisted [illegible] he cannot be discharged unless by order of the Governor, or [illegible]st in the service of the State [illegible]derate Government, after his name is transferred to that Government.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't Gen. N. C. State Troops.

August 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. TROOPS,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, August 8, 1861.

General Order, }
No. 13. }

Information has been received that the Confederate States Government [illegible]t recognize any Regimental C[illegible]missary or Adjutant, unless [illegible]m the Lieutenants of [illegible] to their laws. A[illegible] offi- cers to each Re[illegible] Surgeon and one A[illegible]

All commissions [illegible]retofore given by the author[illegible] to Quartermasters, Commissari[illegible] Adjutants of Regiments, and to 2d Ass[illegible] Surgeons, are therefore revoked from and after the 20th inst. And the pay of Chaplains will be reduced from that date, to the rate allowed by the Confederate States.

By order of the Governor.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't Gen. State Troops.

August 7, 1861.

Five Thousand Soldiers Every Day.—The Richmond Whig says,—

"There is a pledge unredeemed, a promise unperformed by the President, that if the Northern people would not let us have peace, and if they would persist in having war, "they should have it in their own country." It is to be fulfilled. Every nerve will be strained, every hour employed, for the redemption of the pledge, and we learned from a reliable source, that no less than 5000 brave men of the South are *daily* tendered "for the war."—In all the world's history such a spectacle was never before presented. An entire people, occupying the space of a thousand miles square, rising up spontaneously "for the war"—a war that no sane man can suppose likely to be a short one."

Rates of Postage

Between Places Within the Confederate States.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce
for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

For the Press.

To A Volunteer,

BY AN INVALID SISTER.

Farewell, dear brother, we must part,
Duty calls thee away from home;
From friends that lie nearest the heart,
To march at the sound of the drum.

And now, my brave hearted brother,
With courage undaunted go on,
And beat back the base invader,
Who threatens the peace of our homes.

But Oh! I fain would remind thee,
Of the duty that loudly calls—
Pray daily, that thou mayest meet me
In the mansion prepared for all.—

Where parting will ever be o'er,
And the troubles of earth will cease;—
Dread wars will be heard of no more
In the land of sweet rest and peace.

M. G. W. D.

Near Bethania, N. C.

From Breckinridge Papers.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The telegraph reports that Mr Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in the Abolition Senate at Washington, has made a speech in effect justifying Lincoln's war on the South. If this report should prove true, we shall forever regret the part this newspaper took in the last Presidential election, acknowledging ourselves deceived in the man, and consider him as a renegade and traitor to his section of country. We cannot but think there is a mistake in this report. We hope that Mr. Breckinridge has not made this fatal mistake. If true, a promising man has committed suicide.

The above, from the Richmond Examiner, expresses our sentiments precisely. It is a fortunate thing for the South that Breckinridge was not elected. The Hon. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, it now appears, was the only high-minded, honorable gentleman brought forward for the Presidential chair. But a gentleman and a knave have been defeated, and an ass occupies the seat.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—Notwithstanding some of our North Carolina exchanges express their disapprobation because some of the independent Presses of the State censure Mr. Breckinridge for being an ally of Black Republicans, we cannot help expressing the opinion that had Mr. Breckinridge been anything else but a Democrat he would long since been doubly damned by those very journalists who now appear as his apologists. They have condemned private citizens, born at the South, but temporarily residing at the North, for remaining there, yet they see no harm in Breckinridge hanging on to Lincoln's menagerie.

Breckinridge, if he was disposed to be true to the South, should have acted as did John Bell.

We regard Breckinridge, notwithstanding his late Constitutional argument, as treasonable and time serving. "Birds of a feather," it is said "flock together." He is not worthy the confidence of true Southern men. We verily believe that neither the waters of Abanna or Pharpar, nor of Jordan, can wash him clean of his moral leprosy.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

SAVE YOUR COFFEE GROUNDS.—We find the following paragraph in some of our exchanges, and for the scarcity of the article for which it is designated, suggest the propriety of giving it a trial:

A practical man suggests to us that by saving our coffee grounds, drying them, and grinding them over again for use a second time, they will be made serviceable for a second decoction. He says that coffee grounds are a regular article of purchase and sale in the large cities of the North. The large hotels have standing contracts for them, and make quite a saving in this way.

As coffee is usually ground and boiled among people, it is possible that not much more than half the strength is extracted.

Let us borrow a useful hint from the thrifty people of the North. Certainly "it is lawful to be taught by the enemy." Many such things can be learned from them to our profit.

The wife of Gen. Henningsen, now an officer in Wise's Legion, has arrived in Richmond. She came from New York by way of Louisville, and succeeded in bringing with her five revolvers, five hundred ounces of quinine and a galvanic battery.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE NORTH.—A letter in the N. Y. Day Book from Illinois, says that the blockade of the Mississippi has "utterly and totally ruined Illinois." It first destroyed the banks, and now produce is unsaleable. Corn, usually worth 50 cents, is down to *eight cents a bushel!*

The New York hotels are doing next to nothing—a sign that the merchants are doing likewise. Their daily arrivals average about one-tenth of the usual number.

At Saratoga, it is stated that not a single hotel begins to pay expenses. The receipts of a leading hotel on the 4th of July this year were $87, against $1400 last year.

The Federals are trying to explain away their own reports of their disastrous defeat. They now lie about the battle cheerfully and even zealously. But it wont save them. They had 60,000 men in the fight. They were either whipped badly, or they run away without being whipped like cowards.

SALT.—The scarcity of this article during the present blockade, and the indispensable necessity of procuring it, may make very important a suggestion of a friend as to a speedy mode of manufacturing it. Some twenty years ago he saw an experiment tried at Dr. Bradley's Salt Works, on the Sound near Wilmington, by which a pure article of rock-alum S[illegible] was made in 48 hours, in good weather, and at so low a cost that Dr. Bradley, being perfectly convinced of the success of the mode, said he would be satisfied to get 15 cents a bushel for it.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

On the N. C. coast at Cape Hatteras Inlet, three steamers and Pilot boat are privateering. One of them, the steamer Gordon which ran the blockade at Charleston, has captured the Wm. B. McGilvey and the Proctor.

All the Privateers are armed with rifled cannon and their headquarters are at Nowbern.

SOAPS,
IN Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.—The Lincolnites took two prisoners of the South Carolina regiments, at the battle of Bull Run. When our troops passed through Centreville on the grand route, they were found hung on a tree! One was from Bacon's Seventh regiment, the other from Kershaw's Second. Our Government has demanded the perpetrators of the horrid act, and notified Lincoln that if they are not given up, four men will be hung in retaliation.

THE STEAM GUN.—The inventor of the steam gun, Mr. Dickinson, has been exhibiting to the officers of the Confederate War Department, his models, machinery, mode of operating it, &c. It was so satisfactory that the chairman of the military committee brought the matter before Congress last Monday, when that body authorised the construction of one gun for experiment. It will cost about $5,000.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of LADIE'S SHOES, of his own manufacture, at the Salem Book Store, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.
E. REICH.
March 16, 1860. 48-tf.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

CIGARS.
A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,
FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.
FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.
Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.
Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sal at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,
WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,
IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

Miss Nancy Fishel,	Wm. E. Spach,
David S. Hodgin,	Miss T. L. Spach,
March & Hampton,	George W. Taylor,
Phebe R. Hedgecock,	Miss E. Western,
Messrs. Lamb & Co.,	D. E. White,
Miss Mattie E. Smith,	James Ziglar,
Mrs. Cloey Steward.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1861.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

THE Central Committee of Forsyth County would hereby request the Magistrates of the County to meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday of September Court, being the 2nd day of September next, to receive from said Committee a report of the proceedings, disbursements, &c.

As it is very desireable that the action of the various District Committees and their allowances to the families of volunteers, should be as nearly uniform as possible over the County, and as many have expressed a desire that the different Committees should meet and confer together, the Central Committee would suggest that a meeting of the different Committees likewise take place on the Monday afternoon above referred to.

aug. 9-16-td

Fayetteville and Western
PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

Stockholder's Annual Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was not held for the want of a quorum; and also an adjourned meeting of the same, for the same cause. Another meeting of the Stockholders is now called to take place in the TOWN HALL on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at 11 o'clock.

By order, JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y Fay. & West. P. R. Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1861. [aug. 4-16-2t

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89	Acres,	tax 1858,	$ 2 58
J. M. Myers brothers,	61	"	" 1858,	$ 2 62
Elizabeth Hampton,	2	"	" 1859-60	$12 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	308	"	" 1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-16-9t-fee $5.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale the DRUG STORE

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
march 20, 1861. 49-1y

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY
A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1860.

Salem Printing Office.
THE
JOB DEPARTMENT
OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of
NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;
and we are now prepared to execute
LETTER PRESS PRINTING
of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1861.

Zadok J. Stafford vs Alfred Pettiford, } Attachment levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press for 6 successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861.

A. J. STAFFORD, C. C. C.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

WANTED
FOR INFANTRY SERVICE
100 YOUNG ACTIVE MEN
OF GOOD CHARACTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise an Infantry Company in this and the adjoining counties, for the State troops of N. C., invite all anxious to serve their country to come forward and enlist.

Fifteen Dollars Bounty paid as soon as mustered into service, regular pay from ELEVEN to TWENTY-ONE dollars per month, commencing from day after enlistment. Uniform, board, and medical attention furnished free. Those desiring to enlist can do so by applying to the undersigned at their respective places.

CAPT. WM. H. WHEELER,—Chaffin's Hotel
LIEUT. H. C. BANNER,—C. L. Banner's, Esq
" RALPH GORRELL,—Gorrell's Store.
" J. SHEPPERD,—Hon. A. H. Shepperd's

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office;

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Ft. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

Randolph Cotton Yarn
AND Brown Sheetings will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

General Muster.

THE Commissioned Officers and Field Music of the 66th regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to attend at Winston, on TUESDAY the 20th and WEDNESDAY the 21st day of August next, by 10 o'clock, a. m. on each day properly armed ready for drill. Also the Commanding officers of the companies composing said regiment, are hereby commanded to attend at Winston, with the companies under their respective commands, on THURSDAY the 22nd day of August next, armed and equipped, as the law directs by 10 o'clock, a. m. ready for Battalion Drill.